Climate change in Danish impact assessment practice: The ugly duckling?



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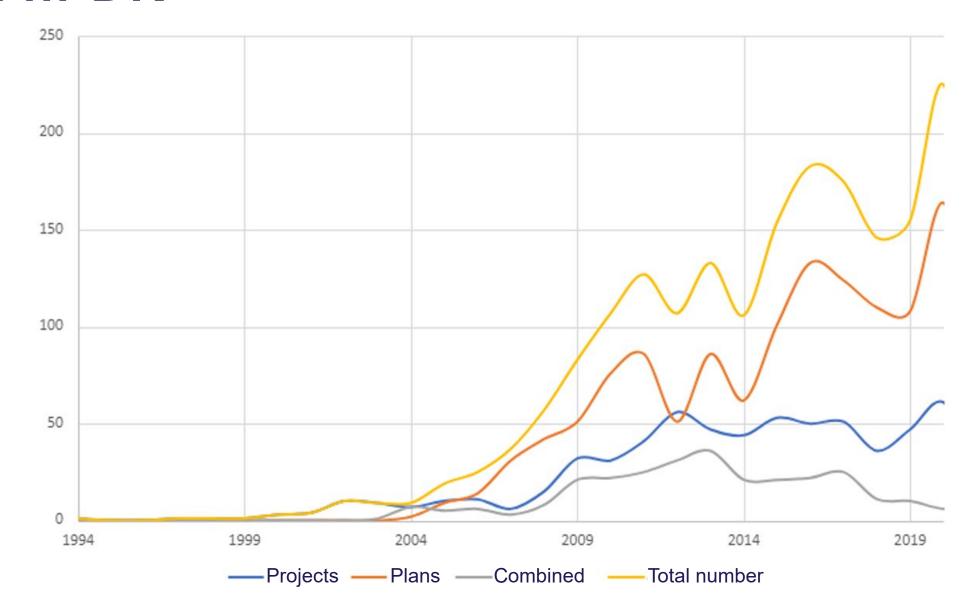
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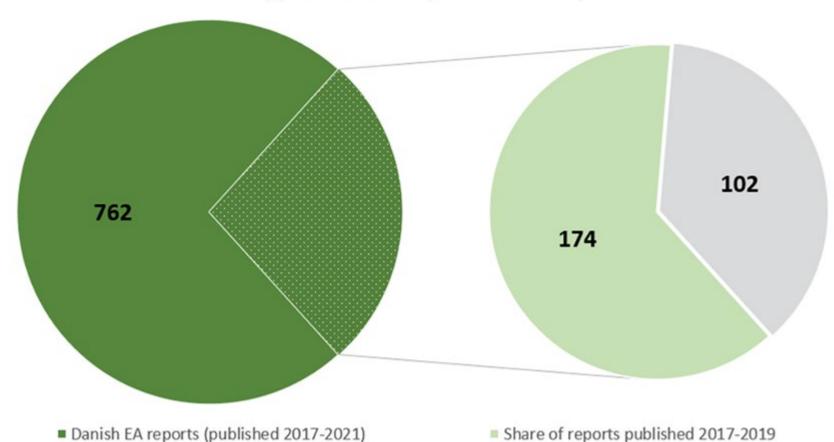
EA in DK





How often are GHG considered in DK EAs?





■ Reports that include GHG emission assessments



■ Share of reports published 2020-2021

Is it getting more frequent over time?







■ SEA reports that do not include assessment of climate impacts ■ SEA reports that include assessment of climate impacts

■ EIA reports that include assessment of climate impacts

For what activities are GHG considered?

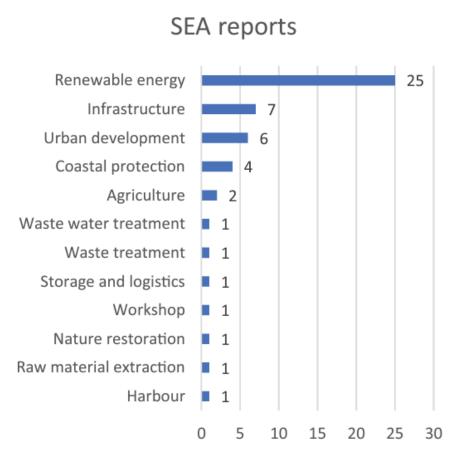


Figure 4. Distribution of SEA reports according to plan types.

EIA reports Raw material extraction Renewable energy Municipal plan Coastal protection Agriculture Urban development Nature restoration Infrastructure Waste water treatment 1 Waste treatment 1 Airport = 1 Industry = 1 Marine strategy

Figure 3. Distribution of EIA reports according to project types.

10

15

0



How often is GHG emissions significant?



Figure 8. Distribution of 88 significance determinations for GHG emissions according to the determined degree of significance.



Why not significant?

EIA of a highway in 2023:

The total greenhouse gas emission from the construction of the highway and tunnel is estimated to 262.733 tons CO₂

"Compared to Denmark's yearly CO₂ emissions, the CO₂ impact from the project accounts for approx. 0.2%. The CO₂ emissions in the construction phase are therefore considered insignificant compared to global and reginal impacts."



Transformation process

Training





Guidance

VÆSENTLIGHED AF KLIMAPÅVIRKNINGER

Tilgange til at vurdere væsentlighed af drivhusgasudledninger i miljøvurderinger



nnovationsfonden



Approaches to significance assessment

Assess based on... Assessment based Assessment based Assessment based Assessment based Assessment based on vulnerability on **benchmark** on **political targets** on **boundaries** on amounts Emissions must be in The climate is under It is possible to An area or a sector We constantly need Point of departure pressure and very make an absolute accordance with political can only emit X tons to improve vulnerable performance threshold value targets IPCC's report, etc. The Danish Energy IEMA's guidance Relevant documents DK version of C40 **BAT/BREF** documents Agency's guidance framework The climate is so An increased emission A threshold at If an emission is above If an emission is higher Logic vulnerable that all means that something 2/10/20,000 tons CO₂ than BAT, then it is emission reduction else must be reduced emissions are determines scenarios, then it is significant significant and thus significant significance significant An absolute Climate change is Compliance with political Prioritization of A point of departure for Strengths of the measure is "easy" taken seriously improving plans and emissions targets approach to work with projects Is 1 (or few) thresholds How to determine the An improvement may If everything is How to determine Weaknesses of the significant, we applicable to any not be 'enough' allowed emission of an boundaries approach dilute the concept activity? activity based on targets?



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IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT APPRAISAL 2024, VOL. 42, NO. 1, 30–42 https://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2024.2308443







Greenhouse gas emissions in Danish environmental assessments: a critical review

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is a key focus in society, and environmental assessments (EAs) are seen as key instruments to inform decision-makers about climate consequences of plans and projects. Previous research has, however, identified shortcomings of practice of assessing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their significance, and this paper aims to unfold current practices with a focus on Denmark. From an initial set of 762 Danish EA reports published between 2017 and 2021, researchers scrutinized 102 of them to assess their handling of GHG emissions. The findings show that climate change mitigation receives continuous sparse attention and is only to a limited extent included in the scope of the EA. Moreover, analysis of GHG emissions only involves few phases in a life-cycle perspective, GHG emissions are seldomly deemed significant, and justifications provided are varied and frequently inadequate. The results contrast with the increasing focus in society on climate change as a pivotal concern across numerous societal activities. The repercussions of this current practice are discussed. Finally, a research agenda to support better practice is outlined.

Hignlight

Increased focus on climate change has not had a major impact on Danish EA practice. Increasing GHG emissions are almost never assessed as significant. Nine types of justifications for the significance of GHG emissions are identified. Assessing GHG emissions directly against national total emissions is misleading.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 12 July 2023 Accepted 21 December 2023

KEYWORDS

Climate change; significance; life-cycle thinking; EIA; GHG emissions; SEA Christensen, K. S., Wael, S. M., Munk, L. H., Lyhne, I., & Kørnøv, L. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Danish Environmental Assessments: A Critical Review. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 42(1), 30-42. https://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2024.2308443

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Take-aways and discussion

- EA have a role in GHG efforts but do we make use of it?
- Overview of (bad) practice motivates improvements of practice
- Overview of approaches to assess significance provides very good discussions among practitioners
- Cross-country exchange of status, approaches, and experiences would be highly interesting and useful!



Let's continue the conversation!

Post questions and comments in the IAIA24 app.

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